### REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### AUDIT EXAMINATION OF MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

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Certification of Compliance – Local Government Economic Assistance and Development Programs

### WHITE AND COMPANY, P.S.C.

### Certified Public Accountants 219 South Proctor Knott Avenue Lebanon, Kentucky 40033

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Ernie Fletcher, Governor
Robbie Rudolph, Secretary, Finance and Administration Cabinet
Mark Treesh, Commissioner, Department of Revenue
Honorable David R. Hourigan, Marion County Judge/Executive
Members of Marion County Fiscal Court

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marion County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Marion County Fiscal Court. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standard issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for Fiscal Court Audits issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Note 1, Marion County, Kentucky, prepares its financial statements on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund of Marion County, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Ernie Fletcher, Governor
Robbie Rudolph, Secretary, Finance and Administration Cabinet
Mark Treesh, Commissioner, Department of Revenue
Honorable David R. Hourigan, Marion County Judge/Executive
Members of Marion County Fiscal Court

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Marion County, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplemental information, combining fund financial statements are presented for additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining non-major fund financial statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 15, 2005, on our consideration of Marion County, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Respectfully submitted,

Certified Public Accountants

Audit fieldwork completed December 15, 2005

### MARON COUNTY OFFICIALS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

### **Fiscal Court Members:**

David R. Hourigan County Judge/Executive

Larry V. Caldwell Magistrate

John A. Elder Magistrate

Steve Masterson Magistrate

Roger Smothers Magistrate

Jackie Wicker Magistrate

### Other Elected Officials:

Joseph H. Mattingly, III County Attorney

Barry Brady Jailer

Samuel Edward Lee, III County Clerk

Kim May Circuit Court Clerk

Carroll Kirkland Sheriff

William U. Scott Property Valuation Administrator

Dick Moraja Coroner

### **Appointed Personnel:**

Samuel B. Fogle County Treasurer

Theresa T. Wilson Finance Officer

### Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2005

Management's discussion and analysis of Marion County Fiscal Court, Kentucky offer readers of Marion County's financial statements a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Marion County for fiscal year ending June 30, 2005. We encourage readers to review both the information presented here in conjunction with other information that we have furnished in our letter of transmission and the notes to these financial statements.

### Financial Highlights

- ♦ Marion County had net assets of \$7,554,676 as of June 30, 2005. Fiscal Court had \$2,228,760 unrestricted net assets in its governmental activities as of June 30, 2005, that may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations. Total principal debt was \$8,607,678 with \$468,775 due within one year. The interest due within one year is approximately \$189,444 depending on the variable rates.
- ♦ At the close of the fiscal year, Marion County's balance sheet reported a fund balance of \$4,250,855. Of this amount, \$1,998,455 is restricted for capital projects and \$2,252,400 is available for spending at the government's discretion.
- ◆ Marion County's total indebtedness at the close of fiscal year June 30, 2005, is \$8,607,678, all of which is long-term debt. Debt additions were \$1,072,225; debt reductions were \$344,665. The County's total indebtedness increased primarily due to a loan for the County Office Building construction.

### Overview of the Financial Statements

This overview of financial statements is intended to serve as an introduction to Marion County's basic financial statements, which are comprised of three components:

### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The Government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Marion County's finances in a similar way to private sector enterprises. These statements combine and consolidate short-term, spendable resources with capital assets and long-term obligations.

The Statement of Net Assets presents all of Marion County's assets and liabilities, with the difference being reported as net assets. This statement is a useful tool to indicate whether the financial position of the county is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported on a modified cash basis of accounting. Basis of accounting is a reference to when events are recorded. For example, Marion County Fiscal Court posts expenses when a check is cut and revenues when a deposit is made. However, Marion County does track contingent liabilities (bills to be paid) as well as bills for services provided, but they are not recorded until paid. Furthermore, depreciation expense on capital assets does not generate a cash transaction so they are not recorded. Depreciation expense is, however, expensed in the Statement of Activities.

Government-wide financial statements distinguish the functions of Marion County that are principally supported by tax and intergovernmental revenues from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. Marion County's governmental activities include general governmental, protection to persons and property (Marion County Detention Center and animal control), roads, recreation, ambulance service, sanitation and social services. Marion County has one business-type activity which is the jail canteen.

Included in Marion County's government-wide financial statement is Marion County Public Properties, a separate and legal entity that has a significant operational and financial relationship with the county.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Marion County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financial-related legal requirements. All of the funds of Marion County can be divided into two broad categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided.

### Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Assets. Total net assets increased from \$6,331,375 at June 30, 2004 to \$7,554,676 at June 30, 2005. This is an increase of \$1,223,301. Of that increase, \$512 is from business type activities and \$1,222,789 is from the governmental activities. Total assets increased from \$14,211,493 at June 30, 2004 to \$16,193,131 at June 30, 2005. This is an increase of \$1,981,638 due mostly from an increase in construction in progress of \$2,646,765 in the current fiscal year. Total liabilities increased from \$7,880,118 at June 30, 2004 to \$8,638,455 at June 30, 2005. This is an increase of \$758,337. This increase is due in most part from additional financing obligations of \$1,072,225 incurred in the current fiscal year.

Statement of Activities. Total expenses for the primary government decreased from \$7,660,056 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004 to \$7,530,764 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. This is a total decrease in expenses of \$129,292. Total revenue from all sources decreased from \$8,845,010 at June 30, 2004 to \$8,754,065 at June 30, 2005. This is a total decrease in revenue of \$90,945. The change in net assets for June 30, 2004 was \$1,184,954 compared to \$1,223,301 at June 30, 2005. This is an increase in the change in net assets of \$38,347 for the current fiscal year.

### Financial Analysis of Individual Funds

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the governmental-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions.

Marion County maintains nine (9) individual government funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Road Fund, Jail Fund, L.G.E.A. Fund, Public Properties Fund, County Building Construction Fund, EMS Fund, Rescue Squad Fund, and Animal Shelter Fund.

General Fund. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of Marion County. At FYE June 30, 2005, the General Fund had a fund balance of \$1,915,636. The County received \$1,889,251 in occupational tax revenues. This accounts for approximately 42% of the general fund revenue.

The County also received \$1,383,774 in sanitation fees, which is 31% of the general fund. Property tax generated \$598,134 in revenue. This was 13% of the revenue for the general fund. Various other taxes and service fees make up the rest of the remaining 14% of the revenues. There was a prior year carryover of \$1,172,003, and \$383,284 was transferred to other governmental funds.

A large portion of the general fund expenditures was comprised of salary/wages and benefits. Total salaries/wages for the general fund was \$711,320 and benefits were \$540,851. Benefits and salaries/wages were 37% of the general fund expenses. Other major expenses were capital projects; various other expenditures make up the rest of the 63%.

The beginning fund balance was \$1,172,003, and the ending fund balance was \$1,915,636, an increase of \$743,633.

### General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Marion County's budget was amended during the fiscal year increasing the operating budget by \$353,588. Budget amendments were made to all areas due to surplus of cash carried forward and unexpected revenues.

Actual operating revenues were \$468,915 more than the amount originally budgeted by Fiscal Court. This increase was primarily from intergovernmental sources (Commonwealth of Kentucky and Marion County Sheriff) occupational tax revenues and fees for sanitation services.

Actual operating expenditures were \$344,236 less than the amount originally budgeted by Fiscal Court. Marion County Fiscal Court purchased two Certificates of Deposit totaling \$450,000.

Road Fund. The road fund's income was primarily the county road agreement with the Commonwealth of Kentucky (62%). Eighteen percent (18%) was from truck license fees, 17% was from rural secondary, and 3% was other income. One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000) was transferred from the general fund. The road fund had a prior year carryover of \$285,970.

Forty-three percent (43%) of the expenditure was for bridges and roads, while 29% was for wages and benefits. New vehicles comprised 10% of the expenditure, and various other expenditures comprise the remaining 18%.

The ending fund balance for the road fund is \$121,104. This is a decrease of \$164,866 from the prior year.

### Road Fund Budgetary Highlights

The road budget was amended during the fiscal year increasing the operating budget by \$300,900. Budget amendments were made to all areas due to a surplus of cash carried forward and Intergovernmental grants.

Actual operating revenues were \$254,377 more than originally budgeted by the Fiscal Court. This increase was due to a more than expected prior year carryover and the receipt an unexpected grant.

Actual expenditures were \$270,385 more than budgeted. This was caused primarily due to paving roads with monies received from a grant.

Jail Fund. The Jail received 64% of its income from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and 34% was received from Taylor County Fiscal Court and Washington County Fiscal Court. Various other incomes made up the remaining 2%. There were no transfers from the General Fund.

The Jail expended 57% of the total expenditures on wages/salary and benefits, 16% on debt service, 10% on food, 6% on medical services, and 5% on gasoline and utilities. The remaining 5% was expended on various items; the remaining 1% was on other various items.

The ending fund balance for the jail fund is \$89,035. This is a decrease in fund balance of \$35,152 from the prior year.

### Jail Fund Budgetary Highlights

The jail fund was amended during the fiscal year increasing the operating budget by \$250,000. Mostly the amendments were made because of housing more community-custody and inter-county prisoners.

Actual operating revenues were \$416,299 more than originally budgeted. This again was due to housing more community-custody and inter-county prisoners than anticipated.

Actual expenditures were \$37,149 less than the original budget. Costs were trimmed in food by \$37,571.

Construction Fund. Marion County borrowed an additional \$1,000,000 to finance construction of the County Administration Building. The construction fund also had interest income of \$32,342 and incurred \$2,554,339 in expenditures resulting in a decrease of \$1,521,997 in fund balance.

**Proprietary Fund.** Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activity column on the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. Marion County has only one propriety fund, which is the Jail Canteen Fund.

### Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. Marion County's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2005, amounts to \$11,933,721 (net of accumulated depreciation) an increase of \$3,080,493. The large increase was due primarily to the construction project for the County Office Building. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements to land other than buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles and current year infrastructure additions. Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt. At the end of the fiscal year 2005, Marion County had a total long-term debt outstanding of \$8,607,678. This is an increase of \$727,560 due mostly from the additional \$1,000,000 borrowed to finance the County Office Building project. The amount of debt due within the next fiscal year is \$468,775. This debt is for the Detention Center, County Office Building, a backhoe, a grader, and a 1997 fire truck. Additional information on long-term debt can be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

### Other Matters

The following factors are expected to have a significant effect on Marion County's financial position or results of operations and were taken into account in developing the 2006 fiscal year budget:

- The fiscal year ending (FYE) 2006 budget continues most services at current levels with the exception for which state funds are decreasing for projects that are completed and federal funds decreasing for projects completed in FYE 2005.
- Debt service will increase due to monies borrowed for the County Office Building will have a negative impact on the general fund.

### Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Marion County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to Sam Fogle, Marion County Treasurer, 102 West Main Street, Lebanon, KY 40033.

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2005

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
ASSETS:			
Current Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalents - Note 1E	4,250,855	4,052	4,254,907
Interest Receivable	4,503		4,503
Total Current Assets	4,255,358	4,052	4,259,410
Noncurrent Assets - Note 3			
Land and Land Improvements	417,000		417,000
Buildings	11,831,000	4,120	11,835,120
Other Equipment	527,452	3,254	530,706
Vehicles and Equipment	3,183,809		3,183,809
Infrastructure	750,716		750,716
Construction in Progress	2,843,667		2,843,667
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(7,626,659)	(638)	(7,627,297)
Total Noncurrent Assets	11,926,985	6,736	11,933,721
TOTAL ASSETS	16,182,343	10,788	16,193,131
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accrued Interest Payable	30,777		30,777
Notes Payable - Note 4	468,775		468,775
Total Current Liabilities	499,552	0	499,552
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Notes Payable - Note 4	8,138,903	0	8,138,903
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	8,138,903	0	8,138,903
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,638,455	0	8,638,455
NET ASSETS:			
Invested in Net Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted For:	3,319,307	6,736	3,326,043
Capital Projects	1,998,455		1,998,455
Debt Service	1,225,325		0
Grant Projects			0
Unrestricted	2,226,126	4,052	2,230,178
TOTAL NET ASSETS	7,543,888	10,788_	7,554,676
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	16,182,343	10,788	16,193,131

## MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

			iean ended jone 30, 2003	20, 2002	NETYEVDEN	NETYEYPENSE) BEVENITE AND CHANGES	HANGES
		PRC	PROGRAM REVENUES		107)171	IN NET ASSETS	
FUNCTION/PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	CHARGES FOR SERVICES	OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES: General Government Protection to Persons and Property General Health and Sanitation Social Services	952,468 2,888,461 1,011,066 65,632	18,281	242,871 2,241,078 10,689		(709,597) (629,102) 996,029 (65,632)		(709,597) (629,102) 996,029 (65,632)
Recreation and Culture Bus Services Roads Debt Service	36,030 36,030 966,738 186,034		236,426	681,096	(14,000) (36,030) (49,216) (186,034)		(14,000) (36,030) (49,216) (186,034)
Capital Frojects Administration TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	1,264,589 7,421,686	2,014,687	2,731,064	681,096	(1,264,839) (1,994,839)		(1,264,589) (1,994,839)
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES: Jail Canteen TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	109,078 109,078 7,530,764	109,587 109,587 2,124,274	2,731,064	0 681,096	(1,994,839)	509 509 509	509 509 (1,994,330)
GENERAL REVENUES: Taxes: Real Property Taxes Personal Property Taxes Motor Vehicle Taxes Other Taxes Chares Fees Unrestricted Investment Earnings Miscellaneous Revenues Total General Revenues Change in Net Assets Net Assets - Beginning					598,135 4,312 85,208 2,007,617 70,839 62,106 389,411 3,217,628 . 1,222,789 6,321,099 6,321,099	3 512 10,276 10,788	598,135 4,312 85,208 2,007,617 70,839 62,109 256,649 3,217,631 1,223,301 6,331,375 7,554,676

See independent auditor's report and accompanying notes to financial statements.

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2005

	GENERAL FUND	ROAD	JAIL FUND	CONSTRUCTION FUND	NON-MAJOR FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS:  Cash & Cash Equivalents  Accounts Receivable:  Taxes - Current  Taxes - Delinquent	1,915,636	121,104	89,035	1,994,956	130,124	4,250,855
Accounts Due from Other Funds Intergovernmental - Federal TOTAL ASSETS	1,915,636	121,104	89,035	1,994,956	130,124	4,250,855
FUND BALANCE: Unreserved: General Fund Special Revenue Fund Capital Projects Fund	1,915,636	121,104	89,035	1,994,956	126,625	1,915,636 336,764 1,998,455
Total Fund Balance	1,915,636	121,104	89,035	1,994,956	130,124	4,250,855

See independent auditor's report and accompanying notes to financial statements.

## MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS June 30, 2005

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:

TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE		4,250,855
Accrued Interest Receivable		4,503
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds.  Cost of Capital Assets Accumulated Depreciation	19,553,644	
		11,926,985
Accrued Interest Payable		(777,08)
Long-term liabilities (including bonds payable) are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds.  Long-term liabilities at year end consist of:  Note Payable		(8,607,678)
TOTAL NET ASSETS - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		7,543,888

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND, CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	GENERAL FUND	ROAD FUND	JAIL FUND	CONSTRUCTION FUND	NON-MAJOR FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUES:						
Taxes	2,695,272					2,695,272
Excess Fees	70,839					70,839
Licenses and Permits	4,819					4,819
Intergovernmental	242,870	884,047	2,241,078		44,165	3,412,160
Charges for Services	1,440,490		18,281		555,916	2,014,687
Miscellaneous	36,699	218,716	105,805		23,372	384,592
Interest	17,828	1,397	2,635	32,342	3,401	57,603
TOTAL REVENUES	4,508,817	1,104,160	2,367,799	32,342	626,854	8,639,972
EXPENDITURES:						
General Government	751,757					751,757
Protection to Persons and Property	362,352		1,695,293		779,201	2,836,846
General Health and Sanitation	1,168,410				3,295	1,171,705
Social Services	65,632					65,632
Recreation and Culture	14,000					14,000
Bus Services	36,030					36,030
Roads		1,292,615			150,000	1,442,615
Debt Service	243,938		379,934			623,872
Capital Projects	49,664			2,554,339		2,604,003
Administration	690,117	117,053	327,724		129,695	1,264,589
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,381,900	1,409,668	2,402,951	2,554,339	1,062,191	10,811,049
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,126,917	(305,508)	(35,152)	(2,521,997)	(435,337)	(2,171,077)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES(USES): Financing Obligation Proceeds		72.225		1,000,000		1.072.225
Transfers From Other Funds		68,417			314,867	383,284
Transfers To Other Funds	(383,284)					(383,284)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(383,284)	140,642	0	1,000,000	314,867	1,072,225
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	743,633	(164,866)	(35,152)	(1,521,997)	(120,470)	(1,098,852)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	1,172,003	285,970	124,187	3,516,953	250,594	5,349,707
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	1,915,636	121,104	89,035	1,994,956	130,124	4,250,855

See independent auditor's report and accompanying notes to financial statements.

### RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005 MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

NET CHANGES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	(1,098,852)	,852)
Accrued interest receivable	4	4,503
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures because they use current financial resources. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital exceeds depreciation expense for the year.  Depreciation Expense  Capital Outlays	(458,356) 3,533,831 3,075,475	,475
Accrued interest payable	0ε)	(30,777)
Note proceeds are reported as financing sources in governmental funds and thus contribute to the change in fund balance. In the statement of net assets, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities. Similarly, repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in		
the statement of net assets. Principal Paid Note Proceeds	344,665 (1,072,22 <u>5)</u>	344,665 072,225)
CHANGES - NET ASSETS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	1,222,789	,789

See independent auditor's report and accompanying notes to financial statements.

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2005

	Business-Type
•	Activities
	Enterprise
	Fund
	Jail
	Canteen
	Fund
ASSETS:	
Current Assets:	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	4,052
Total Current Assets	4,052
Total Culton Assets	4,032
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital Assets:	
Buildings	4,120
Other Equipment	3,254
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(638)
Total Noncurrent Assets	6,736
Total Policultonic /155cts	0,730
TOTAL ASSETS	10,788
LIABILITIES:	
Total Liabilities	0
	<del></del>
NET ASSETS:	
Invested in Capital Assets,	
Net of Related Debt	6,736
Unrestricted	4,052
TOTAL NET ASSETS	10,788
10112112110010	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	10,788
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### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	Business-Type Activities
	Enterprise
	Fund
•	Jail
÷	Canteen
	Fund
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Canteen Receipts	109,587_
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	109,587
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Cost of Sales	61,735
Educational and Recreational	22,851
Personnel Costs	13,527
Depreciation	489
Miscellaneous	10,476_
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	109,078
Operating Income (Loss)	509
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):	
Interest Income	3
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	3
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	512
TOTAL NET ASSETS - BEGINNING	10,276
TOTAL NET ASSETS - ENDING	10,788

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund
	Jail Canteen Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Receipts from Customers Cost of Sales Educational and Professional Personnel Costs Miscellaneous	109,587 (61,735) (22,851) (13,528) (10,476)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	997
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED ACTIVITIES: Acquisition of Capital Assets	(5,506)
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(5,506)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Investment Income	3
Increase(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(4,506)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - JULY 1, 2004	8,558
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - JUNE 30, 2005	4,052
	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund
	Jail Canteen Fund
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Operating Income (Loss) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net	509
Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities Depreciation	488
TOTAL CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	997

See independent auditor's report and accompanying notes to financial statements.

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2005

	Agency Funds
ASSETS Current Assets:	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	30,416
TOTAL ASSETS	30,416
LIABILITIES	
Amounts Held in Custody for Others	30,416
TOTAL LIABILITIES	30,416
NET ASSETS	
Held in trust for pension benefits	
and other purposes	0
TOTAL NET ASSETS	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	30,416

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### A. Basis of Presentation

The County utilizes a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this basis of accounting, assets, liabilities, and related revenues and expenditures are recorded when they result from cash transactions, with a few exceptions. This modified cash basis recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Notes receivable are recognized on the Statement of Net Assets, but notes receivable are not included and recognized on the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however, encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance (Reserved for Encumbrances).

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the County to report capital assets; however, the value of these assets are included in the Statement of Net Assets and their corresponding depreciation expense is included on the Statement of Activities.

### B. Reporting Entity

The financial statements of Marion County include the funds, agencies, boards, and entities for which the Fiscal Court is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, as amended by GASB 14 and GASB 39, was determined on the basis of the government's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, participate in fiscal management and the scope of public service. Consequently, the reporting entity includes organizations that are legally separate from the primary government. Legally separate organizations are reported as component units if either the County is financially accountable or the organization's exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units may be blended or discretely presented. Blended component units either provide their services exclusively or almost entirely to the primary government, or their governing bodies are substantively the same as the primary government. All other component units are discretely presented.

### **Blended Component Units**

The following legally separate organization provides its services exclusively to the primary government, and the Fiscal Court is able to impose its will on this organization. This organization's balances and transactions are reported as though it is a part of the County's primary government using the blending method.

Marion County Public Properties Corporation – This Corporation is a legally separate organization that provides its services exclusively to the primary government. This component unit cannot be sued in its own name without recourse to the Marion County Fiscal Court, which appoints a voting majority consisting of the Fiscal Court members. The Fiscal Court is able to impose its will on the Corporation. The Corporation is created solely for the benefit of the Fiscal Court per KRS 58.180 to act as the agent in the acquisition and financing of any public project. The Fiscal Court has access to the Corporation's resources, is legally obligated to finance the debts of or provide financial support to the Corporation. The Corporation is financially accountable to the Fiscal Court.

### C. Marion County Constitutional Elected Officials Not Part of Marion County, Kentucky

Circuit Court Clerk
County Attorney
Property Valuation Administrator
County Clerk
County Sheriff

### D. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its non-fiduciary component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activities has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on sales, fees, and charges for support. Business-type revenues come mostly from fees charged to external parties for goods or services. Fiduciary funds are not included in these financial statements due to the unavailability of fiduciary funds to aid in the support of government programs.

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting, as do the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Under this basis of accounting, assets, liabilities, and related revenues and expenditures are recorded when they result from cash transactions, with a few exceptions. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

The statement of net assets presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, the difference between the two being reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories: (1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt – consisting of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets; (2) restricted net assets – resulting from constraints placed on net assets by creditors, grantors, contributors, and other external parties, including those constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; and (3) unrestricted net assets – those assets that do not meet the definition of restricted net assets or invested in capital assets.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or

capital requirements of a particular function. Internally dedicated resources such as taxes and unrestricted state funds are reported as general revenues.

Funds are characterized as either major or non-major funds. Major funds are those funds whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least ten percent of the corresponding total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds or type (governmental or proprietary funds) and whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined. The Fiscal Court may also designate any fund as a major fund.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the financial statements.

### **Governmental Funds**

All governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. The modified cash basis recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

The primary government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – This is the primary operating fund of Fiscal Court. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Governor's Office for Local Development requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function.

<u>Road Fund</u> – This fund is for road and bridge construction and repair. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are state payments for truck licenses distribution, municipal road aid, and transportation grants. The Governor's Office for Local Development requires Fiscal Court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

<u>Construction Fund</u> – This fund accounts for the activity involved in construction of the new county office building.

<u>Jail Fund</u> – The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the jail expenses of the County. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are reimbursements from the state and federal governments, payments from other counties for housing prisoners, and transfers from the General Fund. The Governor's Office for Local Development requires Fiscal Court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

The primary government also has the following non-major funds: Local Government Economic Assistance Fund, EMS Fund, Animal Control Fund, Rescue Squad Fund, and the Public Properties Fund.

Special Revenue Funds – The Road Fund, Jail Fund, Local Government Economic Assistance Fund, EMS Fund, Animal Control Fund, and the Rescue Squad Fund are presented as special revenue funds. Special revenue funds are to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources and expenditures that are legally restricted for specific purposes.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> – The Construction Fund and the Public Properties Fund are presented as capital projects funds. Capital projects funds are to account for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

### **Proprietary Funds**

All proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with proprietary funds' principal ongoing operating. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The principal operating revenues of the County's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sale in the Jail Canteen Fund. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets.

The primary government reports the following major proprietary fund:

<u>Jail Canteen Fund</u> – The canteen operations are authorized pursuant to KRS 441.135(1), which allows the jailer to sell snacks, sodas, and other items to inmates. The profits generated from the sale of those items are to be used for the benefit or recreation of the inmates. KRS 441.135(2) requires the jailer to maintain accounting records and report annually to the County Treasurer the receipts and disbursements of the Jail Canteen Fund.

### **Fiduciary Funds**

All fiduciary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds report only those resources held in a trust or custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Unlike other funds, the agency fund reports assets and liabilities only; therefore, it has no measurement focus.

The primary government reports the following fiduciary fund:

<u>Agency Fund</u> – These funds account for various payroll related withholdings and the Jail Inmate Trust Fund monies held for custodial purposes only until remitted to the proper agencies or individuals.

### E. Deposits and Investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificate of deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of six months or less from the date of acquisition.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the County to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States Government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

### F. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, furniture and office equipment, building improvements, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

Cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. Capital assets and infrastructure are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful life of the asset.

·	Capitalization Threshold	Useful Life <u>(Years)</u>
Land Improvements	All	10 to 60
Buildings and Building Improvements	10,000	10 to 75
Machinery and Equipment	1,000	3 to 25
Vehicles	5,000	3 to 25
Infrastructure	20,000	12 to 25

### G. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable financial statements. The principal amounts of bonds, notes, and financing obligations are reported.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest is reported as expenditures. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources.

### H. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, the difference between the assets and liabilities of governmental funds is reported as fund balance. Fund balance is divided into reserved and unreserved components, with unreserved considered available for new spending. Unreserved fund balances may be divided into designated and undesignated portions. Designations represent Fiscal Court's intended use of the resources and should reflect actual plans approved by Fiscal Court.

Governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose, long-term receivables, and encumbrances.

"Reserved for Encumbrances" are purchase orders that will be fulfilled in a subsequent fiscal period. Although the purchase order or contract creates a legal commitment, Fiscal Court incurs no liability until performance has occurred on the part of the party with whom Fiscal Court has entered into the arrangement. When a government intends to honor outstanding commitments in subsequent periods, such amounts are encumbered. Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however, encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet — Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance.

### I. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to Fiscal Court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by Fiscal Court by July 1.

Fiscal Court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, Fiscal Court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budget appropriations at the activity level.

The public properties fund is not required to be budgeted by the treasurer because the net payments are budgeted within the County funds.

### J. Related Organizations, Joint Venture, and Jointly Governed Organizations

A related organization is an entity for which a primary government is not financially accountable. It does not impose will or have a financial benefit or burden relationship, even if the primary government appoints a voting majority of the related organization's government board. Based on these criteria, Marion County Fiscal Court has no related organizations.

A legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate activity subject to joint control, in which the participation retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility is a joint venture. Based upon these criteria, Marion County Fiscal Court has no joint venture or jointly governed organizations.

### **NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS**

The primary government and component units maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). As allowed by KRS 66.480(1)(d) and KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the County and the depository institution, signed by both parties; that is (a) writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution. The Springfield State Bank did not have a written agreement with the county securing the county's interest in the collateral.

### Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240 (4). As of June 30, 2005, the county had \$293,729 of deposits that were uncollateralized.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, was as follows:

	BEGINNING BALANCE	ADDITIONS	RETIREMENTS	ENDING BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:	BALANCE	ADDITIONS	KETIKEMENTS _	BALANCE
Land	417,000			417,000
Buildings	11,831,000			11,831,000
Other Equipment	426,199	101,253		527,452
Vehicles and Equipment	2,737,494	446,315		3,183,809
Infrastructure	411,218	339,498		750,716
Construction in Progress	196,902	2,646,765		2,843,667
TOTAL AT HISTORICAL COST	16,019,813	3,533,831	0	19,553,644
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR:				
Land	0	0		0
Buildings	5,045,895	178,770		5,224,665
Other Equipment	227,710	48,483		276,193
Vehicles and Equipment	1,879,046	185,653		2,064,699
Infrastructure	15,652	45,450		61,102
Construction in Progress	0			0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	7,168,303	458,356		7,626,659
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES CAPITAL NET	8,851,510	3,075,475		11,926,985
PROPRIETARY ACTIVITIES:				
Land				0
Buildings		4,120		4,120
Other Equipment	1,867	1,387		3,254
Vehicles and Equipment				0
General Equipment				0
Construction				0
TOTALS AT HISTORICAL COST	1,867	5,507	0	7,374
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR:				
Land				0
Buildings		52		52
Furniture and Fixtures	149	437		586
Vehicles and Equipment				0
General Equipment				0
Construction				0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	149	489		638
PROPRIETARY ACTIVITIES CAPITAL NET	1,718	5,018	0	6,736
Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary	government as follo	ws:		
General Government			\$200,711	
Protection to Persons and Property			133,777	
General Health and Sanitation			30,568	
Roads, Including Depreciation of General Infrastructure Asse	ts		93,300	
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities			\$458,356	
Business - Type Activities				
Jail Canteen			\$489	
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-type Activities			\$489	
• •				

### **NOTE 4 – LONG-TERM DEBT**

A. On June 10, 1998, Marion County Public Properties Corporation entered into a contract, lease, and option in the amount of \$5,400,000 from Community Trust Bank, F.S.B. for the purpose of funding the expansion of the Marion County Detention Center. The estimated cost of the expansion was \$1,990,046; the remaining balance of the contract lease and option was used to pay off the financing statement with Star Bank, N.A. for the original construction. The date of the final maturity of the obligation is May 1, 2018. As of June 20, 2005, the outstanding principal balance was \$4,127,246.

Due Date	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>
June 30, 2006	113,034	266,966
June 30, 2007	105,463	274,537
June 30, 2008	97,677	282,323
June 30, 2009	89,670	290,330
June 30, 2010	81,436	298,564
June 30, 2011-2015	275,261	1,624,739
June 30, 2016-2018	<u> 50,341</u>	<u>1,089,787</u>
	<u>812,882</u>	<u>4,127,246</u>

B. On December 16, 2003, Marion County Public Properties Corporation entered into a contract, lease, and option in the amount of \$3,500,000 from Farmers National Bank for the purpose of funding the construction of the Marion County administration building. The date of the final maturity of the obligation is November 1, 2023. As of June 30, 2005, the outstanding principal balance was \$3,442,285.

<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>
June 30, 2006	Variable	121,010
June 30, 2007	Variable	128,450
June 30, 2008	Variable	135,890
June 30, 2009	Variable	143,330
June 30, 2010	Variable	150,770
June 30, 2011-2015	Variable	865,450
June 30, 2016-2020	Variable	1,051,450
June 30, 2021-2023	Variable	<u>845,935</u>
		3,442,285

C. In 1996 the County entered into a lease agreement for a fire truck at a rate of 6.25 percent. The date of the final maturity of the obligation is November 15, 2006. As of June 30, 2005, the outstanding principal balance was \$9,761.

Due Date	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>
June 30, 2006	<u>461</u>	9,761
	<u>461</u>	<u>9,761</u>

**D.** On August 20, 2004, Marion County Public Properties Corporation entered into a contract, lease, and option in the amount of \$1,000,000 from Farmers National Bank for the purpose of funding the construction of the Marion County administration building. The date of the final maturity of the obligation is November 1, 2023. As of June 30, 2005, the outstanding principal balance was \$982,530.

Due Date	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>
June 30, 2006	Variable	34,550
June 30, 2007	Variable	36,600
June 30, 2008	Variable	38,800
June 30, 2009	Variable	40,800
June 30, 2010	Variable	43,000
June 30, 2011-2015	Variable	246,570
June 30, 2016-2020	Variable	300,350
June 30, 2021-2023	Variable	<u>241,860</u>
		<u>982,530</u>

E. On September 3, 2004, the County entered into a lease agreement for a motor grader with John Deere Credit, Inc. at a rate of 4.249 percent. The date of the final maturity of the obligation is September 1, 2006. As of June 30, 2005, the outstanding principal balance was \$45,856.

Due Date	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>
June 30, 2006	949	36,489
June 30, 2007	<u> 100</u>	<u>9,367</u>
	<u>1,049</u>	<u>45,856</u>

### F. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the three years ended June 30, 2005, was as follows:

Primary Government Governmental Activities:	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	Additions	Reductions	Ending <u>Balance</u>	Due Within One Year
Financing Obligations	7,880,118	1,072,225	<u>344,665</u>	8,607,678	468,775
Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	<u>7,880,118</u>	1,072,225	<u>344,665</u>	<u>8,607,678</u>	468,775

### NOTE 5 – INTEREST ON LONG-TERM DEBT AND FINANCING OBLIGATIONS

Debt Service on the Statement of Activities includes \$186,034 in interest on financing obligations and \$-0- in interest on bonds and notes.

### (CONTINUED NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS)

### NOTE 6 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Construction of a County administration building began in July, 2004. Total estimated cost of this project was \$4,500,000. As of June 30, 2005, \$2,843,667 has been spent on this project leaving a future contingency of approximately \$1,656,333.

### NOTE 7 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The fiscal court has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 8.48 percent. Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 22.08 percent.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress is accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement System, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

### **NOTE 8 – DEFERRED COMPENSATION**

On February 24, 2000, the Marion County Fiscal Court voted to allow all eligible employees to participate in deferred compensation plans administered by The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority. The Kentucky Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority is authorized under KRS 18A.230 to 18A.275 to provide administration of tax sheltered supplemental retirement plans for all state, public school and university employees and employees of local political subdivisions that have elected to participate. These deferred compensation plans permit all full-time employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Participation by eligible employees in the deferred compensation plan is voluntary.

Historical trend information showing The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Public Employees Deferred Compensation Authority at 105 Sea Hero Road, Suite 1, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-8862, or by telephone (502) 573-7925.

### **NOTE 9 – INSURANCE**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, Marion County was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of a collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

GENERAL FUND Variance With Actual Amounts, Final Budget Positive **Budgeted Amounts** (Budgetary Final Basis) (Negative) Original **REVENUES:** Taxes 2,486,000 2,486,000 2,695,272 209,272 **Excess Fees** 536 536 70,839 70,303 License and Permits 1,000 1,000 4,819 3,819 Intergovernmental 90,000 172,443 242,870 70,427 Charges for Services 1,365,000 1,365,000 1,440,490 75,490 Miscellaneous 92,000 92,000 36,699 (55,301)Interest 2,000 2,000 17,828 15,828 TOTAL REVENUES 4,036,536 4,118,979 4,508,817 389,838 **EXPENDITURES:** 821,400 General government 821,400 751,757 69,643 Protection to Persons and Property 236,500 320,500 362,352 (41.852)General Health and Sanitation 1,074,500 1,210,500 1,168,410 42,090 Social Services 114,500 117,500 65,632 51,868 Recreation and Culture 15,000 15,000 14,000 1,000 **Bus Services** 40,000 40,000 36,030 3,970 Debt Service 380,000 380,000 243,938 136,062 Capital Projects 50,000 50,000 49,664 336 Administration 884,707 1,444,236 1,574,824 690,117 1,147,824 TOTAL EXPENDITURES 4,176,136 4,529,724 3,381,900 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources(Uses) (139,600)1,126,917 1,537,662 (410,745)OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): (760,400)Transfers To Other Funds (760,400)(383, 284)377,116 TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) (760,400)(760,400)(383, 284)377,116 NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (900,000)(1,171,145)743,633 1,914,778 900,000 **FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING** 1,171,145 1,172,003 858

FUND BALANCES - ENDING

1,915,636

1,915,636

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

RO/	۱D	FU	JND
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	Budgeted A	Amounte	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary	Variance With Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Basis)	(Negative)
	Original		Dasis)	(Hoganito)
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	837,783	837,783	884,047	46,264
Miscellaneous	10,000	214,740	218,716	3,976
Interest	2,000	2,000	1,397	(603)
TOTAL REVENUES	849,783	1,054,523	1,104,160	49,637
			_	•
EXPENDITURES:				4-4
Roads	964,015	1,236,365	1,292,615	(56,250)
Administration	175,268	203,818	117,053	86,765
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,139,283	1,440,183	1,409,668	30,515
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expenditures				
Before Other Financing Sources(Uses)	(289,500)	(385,660)	(305,508)	80,152
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
Financing Obligation Proceeds			72,225	72,225
Transfers From Other Funds	100,000	100,000	68,417	(31,583)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	100,000	100,000	140,642	40,642
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	(189,500)	(285,660)	(164,866)	120,794
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	189,500	285,660	285,970	310
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	0	0	121,104	121,104

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	JAIL FUND			
	Budgeted A	Amounts	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary	Variance With Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Basis)	(Negative)
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	1,820,000	2,070,000	2,241,078	171,078
Charges for Services	30,000	30,000	18,281	(11,719)
Miscellaneous	100,000	100,000	105,805	5,805
Interest	1,500	1,500	2,635	1,135
TOTAL REVENUES	1,951,500	2,201,500	2,367,799	166,299
EXPENDITURES:				
Protection to Persons and Property	1,753,600	1,823,600	1,695,293	128,307
Debt Service	370,000	380,000	379,934	66
Administration	316,500	486,500	327,724	158,776
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,440,100	2,690,100	2,402,951	287,149
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expenditures				
Before Other Financing Sources(Uses)	(488,600)	(488,600)	(35,152)	453,448
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers From Other Funds	364,000	364,000		(364,000)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	364,000	364,000	0	(364,000)
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	(124,600)	(124,600)	(35,152)	89,448
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	124,600	124,600	124,187	(413)
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	0	0	89,035	89,035

### MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2005

### **Budgetary Information**

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer. Formal budgets are not adopted for the Jail Canteen Fund.

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the Jail Canteen Fund to be budgeted because the Fiscal Court does not approve the expenses made from these funds.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the Fiscal Court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the Fiscal Court by July 1.

The Fiscal Court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the Fiscal Court may not increase the total budget without approved by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

## MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2005

]
ASSETS: Cash & Cash Equivalents TOTAL ASSETS

FUND BALANCE:
Unreserved:
Special Revenue Funds
Capital Projects Fund

TOTAL NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	130,124	126,625 3,499 130,124
PUBLIC PROPERTIES FUND	3,499	3,499
RESCUE SQUAD/ SLAVIN	33,319	33,319
ANIMAL CONTROL/ SLAVIN	30,677 30,677	30,677
EMS	30,461	30,461
L.G.E.A. FUND	32,168	32,168

# MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	•					
	L.G.E.A. FUND	EMS FUND	ANIMAL CONTROL/ SLAVIN	RESCUE SQUAD/ SLAVIN	PUBLIC PROPERTIES FUND	TOTAL NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUES:						
Intergovernmental	33,476	10,689				44,165
Charges for Services		555,916				555,916
Miscellaneous		3,952	19,420			23,372
Interest	2,126	96	187	474	518	3,401
TOTAL REVENUES	35,602	570,653	19,607	474	218	626,854
EXPENDITURES:						
Protection to Persons and Property		733,504	,		45,697	779,201
General Health and Sanitation			3,295			3,295
Roads	150,000					150,000
Administration		129,695				129,695
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	150,000	863,199	3,295	0	45,697	1,062,191
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expenditures	(114 308)	(302) 545)	212.21	7.7	(021.30)	(PCC 3CV)
before Offier rinancing Sources (Oses)	(114,396)	(247,340)	10,312	<del>4</del> / <del>4</del>	(42,179)	(433,337)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES(USES):						
Proceeds from Borrowed Money						
Proceeds from Sale of Assets						
Operating Transfers In		314,867				314,867
Operating Transfers Out						
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	0	314,867	0	0	0	314,867
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(114,398)	22,321	16,312	474	(45,179)	(120,470)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	146,566	8,140	14,365	32,845	48,678	250,594
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	32,168	30,461	30,677	33,319	3,499	130,124

### WHITE AND COMPANY, P.S.C.

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Jeffrey G. Sprowles, CPA

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Honorable David R. Hourigan, Marion County Judge/Executive Members of Marion County Fiscal Court

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marion County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents and have issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2005. Marion County presents its financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Marion County's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

### Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Marion County's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2005, are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

### REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and the Kentucky Governor's Office for Local Development and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties.

Sincerely,

Certified Public Accountants

Audit fieldwork completed December 15, 2005

### CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM MARION COUNTY FISCAL COURT FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

The Marion County Fiscal Court hereby certifies that assistance received from the Local Government Economic Assistance Program was expended for the purpose intended as dictated by the applicable Kentucky Revised Statutes.

DAVID R. HOURIGAN

MARION COUNTY JUDGE/EXECUTIVE

SAMUEL BAFOGLE

MARION COUNTY TREASURER